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able to converse and conduct with tolerable grammatical fluency  
in French, and to write in French, and to understand the same  
oral and to improve to the excellent of the system."  
(Signed) JAMES FREDERICK THOMAS, of St. Elizabeth's Board.  
Headmaster China English School.  
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"May 15, 1898."

"I have pleasure to visit France. I have taken lessons under  
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has been able to converse and conduct with tolerable grammatical  
fluency in French, and to write in French, and to understand the  
same oral and to improve to the excellent of the system."

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**UNIVERSITY.**—AN EXAMINATION for the Law, and for the Civil Service will be held on MONDAY, 26th January, 1874, at the Sydney University Buildings, 14, Market Street. Fourteen days notice of admission.

**ALICE KENNEDY, Registrar.**

**WANTED, LESSONS** in tinting photographs, retouching negatives, &c. State terms to M. L. Herald C. **ANNOUNCING.**—**MR. R. COLLINS' CLASSES** for people and visitors every Monday Evening, Seventh-st., Boston.



FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

sent thereto, any two or more adjoining leases may be held and worked as one mine, provided that the aggregate

evening last Mr. Thomas Garrett, M.

proprietors of horse repositories, and others, are requested to attend. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, Auctioneers.--Adv.

sequence of the State making it compulsory on parents to send their children to school. It would be a hardship if

have had no majority, and the House of Commons would have remained a scene of useless wrangle, even when the

Mrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney, and retail of all Chemists  
and Perfumers throughout the colonies.—A.S.

ed upon the Minister for Education yesterday presented a petition to have a second Public school

"C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
"JAMES E. BUCKLAND, Secretary."

Taylor, J. Guild, and A. Morrison, w.

"C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
"JAMES E. BUCKLAND, Secretary."

Moody, F. Adams, J. W. Cliff, F. W. U  
T. H. Hall, and — Dietrich, and repr

"C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
"JAMES E. BUCKLAND, Secretary."

for the purpose of ascertaining if the Government could take any steps to prevent the income

"C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
"JAMES E. BUCKLAND, Secretary."

his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,  
Trustees of the Australian Museum,

"C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
"JAMES E. BUCKLAND, Secretary."

parts of the world; they also hope to collect specimens for the natural history collections.

The General Staff in Berlin has been making a careful investigation of the whole Mecklenburg coast and its powers of defence in the event of a descent on it by the enemy. The first point to be considered is to be the broad and deep bay of Wismar, which

MR. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney, and retail of all Chemicals and Instruments throughout the colonies.—ADP.

C. ROLLESTON, Chairman.  
 W. A. LESLIE, Secretary.















ROME April 29

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FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

That the action taken by the captain of the *Danac* will set beneficially for the time we have no doubt, but that the lesson they have received will have any permanent effect is questionable; the utter inability of the King party to govern the country, and the numerical superiority of the rebels, will always prove a powerful disquietude, and the fact that the King party are the only disaffected, and that there is little hope of Samoa making any progress in the world.

The difficulty of obtaining land, and the insecurity to property occasioned through the constant party wars among the natives, will always prove a barrier to the commercial prospects of the islands, which in fertility and products are little if anything inferior to those of the Fiji group.

**OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.**

MELBOURNE, JUNE 7.

It is not too much to say that everybody is sick of the Reform Bill. The discussion has proceeded only to the third night, and already it is difficult to make a "House." The truth is everything has been said for and against the bill that can be said, and yet the yearning after publicity which consumes our legislators prompts them to go on talking. But, although there are all talkers, very few of them are disposed to listen; so, while the speeches are being made to the country, the persons to whom they are immediately addressed retire to the library, the smoking-room, the billiard-room, or the bar. One thing is clear, that every member has made up his mind how he is going to vote, and he is not disposed to change his mind. With a reservation; that reservation being the possibility of its being made worth his while to change his mind. Meantime the most extraordinary rumours are in circulation as to what will be the result of the rejection of the bill. These include an assurance by those clever people who are always sure they know, that there will be a reshuffling of the Ministry; that the Government will resign; that the Minister of Finance will be sent to England to be the Agent-General; that Mr. Kerford is to be the fifth Supreme Court Judge, and that the newly-constructed Ministry will include Mr. Murray Smith and Mr. Wrixon. And concerning this latter gentleman, his speech on the bill has astonished everybody but those who remember his previous record for conservatism. He is a man of whom it can be said to approve, and he says he did approve and does approve of Mr. Berry's burglarious sixth class. But then Mr. Wrixon was not included in the Service Ministry, hence his dislike to the Ministerial Reform Bill. Like Sir John O'Shaunessy, he dislikes what he had no hand in framing. Is he another example of that sort of patriotism which concerns itself only for private interests? He sees at this moment no honest Ministry conscientiously endeavouring to bring to an end the turmoil which, for so many years, has brought distress and anxiety to the country, and because his own ends have not been served in the recent change of Government, he will embarrass the Government and keep alive the existing perturbation.

There is one question which everybody, save the trading population, regrets not to see accomplished. The question of payment of members comes on for further consideration to-night, and there is sure to be a large gathering, for it is a question of living or starving, or perhaps more correctly, of living without working, or of being reduced to the painful necessity of work. There appears to be very little doubt that the passage of this measure, and probably it will go through in several stages without alteration, and the three hundred a year will be available to everybody without distinction whether he be a country or a town member. The only disappointment to the extremely needy members is that the bill is to take effect only from the commencement of the session, and not from the date of its becoming law. It is a question of one of them, and, considering their neediness and their consequent neediness, such a loss is a very serious one. It is true it means a gain of several thousand pounds to the country, but it is exactly the country which these gentlemen do not regard themselves as bound to consider. Save as legislators, they are among the unemployed, and must be provided for in some way. They are not, as Mr. Kerford said, to be sent to the workhouse to be by the average destitute as quite useless to them. In this way, probably, is to be explained their opposition to the Harbour Trust Bill. The Harbour Trust is desirous of making work for the unemployed, and one of their reasons for pushing on the bill is to relieve the alleged destitution of the working classes; but if they had ever so much work to offer it would be of no use to the unemployed of Parliament. It is a question too for the passing of the Payment of Members Bill will facilitate the progress of the Reform Bill. The enemies of the Government have endeavoured to show that there has been some kind of implied compact whereby payment of members was to be the condition of the passing of the Reform Bill, and the Opposition have certainly no occasion to regret that the Government have refused to do so. It is a question too for the passing of members should not be carried. Most dispassionate people therefore have come to the conclusion that it is better to let these cormorants have their fill, if only they can be induced to help in ending the wearisome conflict which half-a-dozen business-men would settle in half an hour.

A medical event has been the action brought against the students of the residents of the Melbourne Hospital, by a girl who alleged she had lost the use of her hand in consequence of the unskillful treatment to which she had been subjected. The action can only be termed an impudent attempt at extortion, and the verdict of the jury was confirmatory of that view. It was pleasing to see the unanimity with which Dr. Stainton's position was supported, and the medical men present did not get a single liberal man to appear against the defendant, and considering how often the sneer about doctors differing is thrown in the teeth of the doctors, this unanimity was very gratifying.

Last Friday, too, there was another very agreeable instance of medical unanimity, in the presentation to Dr. Neild of a gold cup, valued at 100 guineas, and a number of signatures in recognition of the services he has rendered during twenty years to the Medical Society, and the Medical Journal.

The dinner of the University graduates took place a few days ago. It was very dignified, very dull, and very dreary. The Chancellor praised the Governor, and the Governor praised the Chancellor. The professors glorified one another, and the lecturers had to listen in respectful silence to the eulogies of their colleagues. It was felt that there is too much of the old fogey element in the University, and it is hoped that the Amending University Bill just introduced by Professor Pearson will help to introduce into the administration of this institution something like vitality. That the University itself is extremely alive and well there is no doubt; but the governing powers have grown torpid, and it is necessary to say that there is a reconstruction in order to bring it into line with the progressive views of the rest of our institutions.

Dr. Paley has just issued his annual report of our Lunatic Asylum. He shows more than his wont of energy in relating what has been done and what is doing in these institutions. This difference both in material and tone is manifestly due to the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Justice, and to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Justice is now in the Victoria-British Medical Association. And apropos of this body, they are just completing the first year of their existence, and very shortly they will hold their first annual meeting. As a rival to the older society, it is found that their influence has been of a kind to excite quite a commotion in the profession, and this is due to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Justice is now in the Victoria-British Medical Association. And apropos of this body, they are just completing the first year of their existence, and very shortly they will hold their first annual meeting. As a rival to the older society, it is found that their influence has been of a kind to excite quite a commotion in the profession, and this is due to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Justice is now in the Victoria-British Medical Association. And apropos of this body, they are just completing the first year of their existence, and very shortly they will hold their first annual meeting. As a rival to the older society, it is found that their influence has been of a kind to excite quite a commotion in the profession, and this is due to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Justice is now in the Victoria-British Medical Association.

It was proposed to the ex-Prince Minister to reprint Mr. Cowen's foreign policy speech, and scatter it in the streets, and the Hon. Mr. Justice said, "What would be the cost thereof?" said the Hon. Mr. Justice, "100,000, or more," replied Monty Corry. "Refer these gentlemen, then," said his lordship, "to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and let him see what he can do." The Hon. Mr. Justice said, "A Tory nation-seller, Mr. Hayes, of Craner and Co., of Regent-street, has printed 100,000, and has made a good thing of it, and a Conservative association in London

MELBOURNE JUNE 7.

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(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Lithgow Valley coal trade, and by that I meant the trade carried on by the four coal mines from Lithgow Valley to the Vale of Clywd, is at the present time very brisk, and for the winter at least is likely to continue so. The coal itself is considered to be of a good household and steam coal, and in appearance is very much like the coals of the southern mines.

Several districts, and principally about Sydney and the metropolitan suburbs, and along the railway line towards Bathurst. A large quantity is supplied to the Government by contract, for the use of the railway goods engines. The passenger engines do not use it except for according to professional opinions a particular kind of furnace is required for burning it to its best advantage, and this further the passenger engines use the better quality Lithgow colliery makes more shaft than other coal does, but no diabler, and what are called ashing grates, or a furnace with bare masonry not ordinarily well apart, as said to be necessary in order to let the ash out easily, and promote a good draught of air to keep up the heat of the fire. As the passenger engines are not fitted in this way only the goods engines use this which is very much dearer. Still, with Newcastle coal, which is very much dearer. Still, a considerable quantity is taken by the Government from the Lithgow mine, and the quantity increases every year. Six years ago it is said to have been something over 12,000 tons, and now it is close upon 45,000 tons. This is a very material item in the general output of the mines, because, by some means, and added to the fact that the Government has a large consumption, which is the only one that exists among coal-owners in the west, has any such result as that of compelling the Government to pay an extraordinary price for its supplies; and, on the other hand, it has the effect of benefiting each colliery without making it necessary for either to go to the expense of increasing its appliances beyond what is necessary for its ordinary business. The Government, of course, recognizes both the advantages in the arrangement for the due performance of the contract, and that company the one that contracts to supply the coal required for the Western and Southern railways, but the companies themselves divide the trade between them, by allotting to three of the collieries an equal share, and giving to the fourth certain proportions of the total demand for coal. One of the collieries of Cylwyd colliery has the contract for the Vale of Cylwyd, the Lithgow Valley, and the Eakbank collieries supply between them the coal required for the Government, and the Bowenfels colliery receives from the others a certain share of the receipts, as a kind of royalty. The price at which the western coal is sold does not differ appreciably, apart from small variations, with that of the Collieries. Competition is said to run down the prices somewhat very low, and, at any rate, each company carries on its general trade in its own way, and at those prices it is pleased to charge. But the general rate is understood to be 5s. or 6s. a ton.

Added to that, there is the freight charged by the Railway Department, and this, if the price of the coal is raised, will increase, and if the price of the sum to 14s. when the coal is landed in Sydney. A considerable reduction in the freight charges would be made if the coal were conveyed in owners' trucks, but the difficulty that would be experienced in getting the empty trucks back to the pits, without any delay, makes it far more profitable for the owner to send his trucks to the pits, and the mine, the Government D trucks, of which there is always a full supply available. The Bowenfels mine possesses some half-dozen trucks of its own, and uses them in addition to the trucks obtained from the Railway authorities, but neither of the other collieries thinks it desirable to adopt such a plan, and one—the Lithgow Valley Colliery—after trying the experiment recently for a short time, now give up the idea of doing so, and rely on the Government trucks, which they deal with on their terms. A prominent obstacle in the way of a full development of the western coal trade is the want of shipping facilities. So far as all the trade has been a land trade, and not until the Darling Harbour Wharf, to which the coal could be conveyed by rail, was opened, did we see any prospect of the coal being sent abroad for foreign markets. Or even another provision for shipping coal at Darling Harbour would, however, be of little use while the Pymont Bridge remained where it is, and that structure would have to be removed. The expense attached to the conveyance of the coal from the mines to Sydney would, perhaps, make it doubtful whether the collieries at Bulli and Wollongong, or with those at Newcastle, but though heavy railway traffic is a drawback, it need not be an insuperable difficulty. The number of miners in the Western district is about 140, and they are paid at the rate of 2s. 4d. a ton. This is a rate much below what is paid either at Newcastle or at Wollongong, but nevertheless the men earn very good wages, and are well satisfied with their position. Beyond the existence of a Union among the men working at the Vale of Cylwyd colliery, formed for the protection of their own interests, the miners of the district are free from any association of that nature, and when I visited the pits they did not appear to have any grievances.

Referring to each colliery more in detail, the first that comes under notice is the Lithgow Valley Colliery. It is situated about eight miles from the town of Lithgow, and less than a quarter of a mile from the main line of railway, with which it is connected by a siding. The coal, drawn from the pit by an engine and loaded in the usual manner, is tipped down a screen into the trucks below, and then removal in the trucks as they are required for the various users of the coal is undertaken. The books of the company show that in January last it was nearly 3000 tons; in February, it was 2900; and in March, 3850. The quantities for April and May I did not obtain, but they were said to be about equal to those for January and February, with an increasing trade. Five years ago the company considered their output a splendid success, and eight years ago it was a failure. They now send away as many as forty trucks a day, and the demand largely increased that quantity. Much of the coal goes to supply the share which the company have of the contract with the Government, and a great deal of that which supplies the general trade of the colliery is sent to the brickmakers in the metropolitan area, who consume it for the purpose of building houses for home consumption, for the company also possess the colliery are the proprietors of the Lithgow Valley Pottery Works, and considerable advantage is reaped by making the pottery works the consumer of most of the small coal. At one time the company got rid of their small coal by throwing it away, and it cost them something considerable even to burn it, and they were driven to sell it, and otherwise it themselves or sell it to others.

The Eakbank Colliery is situated quite close to the railway line, and immediately opposite where the new railway station is to be. The coal is drawn from a shaft 78 feet deep, and the daily output is about 180 tons. The mine is at present working constantly, and as the trade slowly increases the output will be correspondingly larger. A considerable portion of last winter the mine produced 300 tons a day, and it is stated that the quantity raised each day could easily be increased to 300 tons. In summer the trade is not nearly so brisk. Last year the total output of the colliery was over 40,000 tons. As in the case of the Bowenfels mine, the coal is used in all directions, and a large portion of it goes to the Railway Department, according to the contract for the supply of the railway locomotives. From this colliery also is obtained the coal which is used by the Eakbank Ironworks. The seam of coal worked is that which is worked by all. In thickness it is about 10 feet 6 inches, and is broken up into two feet six inches, and is broken up, for the "top," as they are termed, though inferior coal, are described as none so marketable as the rest. Fifty-four men are employed at the colliery, and thirty of these are miners. The latter are paid at the rate of 2s. 4d. a ton, and the wages of the miners average from £13 to £14 a month. The last year's accounts showed sums as high as £19, and the Eakbank mine is sent in all directions, and the Vale of Cylwyd Colliery—situated about

from the Ekbank-Colliery, is one of the deepest coal shafts in the colony, having been sunk 250 feet, and it well provided with appliances for doing a large trade. It cannot be seen from Lithgow proper, or from Ekbank, because the view is intercepted by some rising ground, but as the population appears to be extending from Lithgow eastwards probably very rapidly, and the whole of the three places are so close together, and the whole of the hills so low and open, it is not probable that a little village has sprung up near the colliery with a population of about 150, and some of the buildings would not discredit a view much older and larger place. These signs of progress are likely to be materially increased by the draining of a large swamp which lies in the vicinity of Hartley Vale, and which could be made available for many purposes. The Government have resolved much assistance towards the village by constructing a road, and a considerable distance beyond it in the direction of Hartley, a good road from Ekbank, and now the road is recognised as the highway to Hartley Vale. The output of the colliery, it was informed, about 300 tons a day, though it has been less late than during some part of the period between Christmas and the present season, and it is expected that there is no reason to suppose that it will be less than 50,000 or 60,000 tons. The daily yield might be greatly increased, if the facilities the company possess were well worked for a large output. Underground the works extend all round for an average distance of about 14 chains. Sixty men are employed, and of these fifty miners. There is said to have been an attempt some time ago on the part of the men working at the colliery to introduce a strike, but owing to the slight amount of work being done, and there was no union among the men working at the other collieries, the proposal was very soon abandoned. A union does exist among the Vale of Clwyd miners, but among themselves alone, and as far as can be ascertained, it does not interfere either with the proper working of the colliery nor with the coal-trade generally. The contract for supplying the coal required by the Railway Department, the Government, and the Government of New South Wales to them, the Government look for the due fulfilment of the contract, though of course there never is an difficulty in obtaining from either the Lithgow Valley Colliery or the Ekbank Colliery, the quantity which according to the recognized arrangement, it falls to their share to provide. The Vale of Clwyd miners can earn as much as from 15s. to 30s. a day each day they work.

The Bowenfels mine is the fourth colliery of which Lithgow boasts, and is the smallest. It is situated on the north side of the railway, just beyond the Ekbank Ironworks, and the coal is drawn from a tunnel which has been driven in the side of one of the hills or mountains. The daily output is about forty tons a day, and to raise this quantity but very few miners are required. Seven miners are all that are engaged at the colliery now, and with the exception of two, all are employed by the same firm. Work is carried on every day, and coal is sent away every morning to Sydney and other places, where it is supplied principally to manufacturers. The Bowenfels mine is the only one of the collieries in the West that possesses any wagons of its own, but in this case it takes colliery also the advantage of using the Government trucks found, and most of the coal goes away in the latter. At present there are no signs of any increase in the output, but it is believed that a considerably larger quantity could be raised from the pit if necessarily should require it.

A ride of a few miles from the Vale of Clwyd will take the visitor to Hartley Vale, a place well-known from the circumstance of the existence there of an important kerosene shale mine, the property of the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company. Situated as it is so very far within the intricacies of the Blue Mountains, it can be reached of the industry beyond what is known as the "Great Gully," and the road is a fine one, the company's siding, or of a portion of the village in the valley, unless a personal inspection be made; and the place well repays a visit. The mine is most romantically situated, and the natural difficulties which stood in the way of sending the shale to market after it was brought out of the mine have been overcome in a manner that to most persons would appear very remarkable. The length of the haul is nearly five miles, and it is believed to be unbroken, and of a first quality of the mineral that is unmistakable. As in nearly all instances of mining in the mountains, the shale is obtained by means of a "tunnel" which has been driven into the hill from a point near to its base, and after penetrating a certain distance has been opened outward toward the same principle as a common tunnel. To get the shale out of the mine, the company's siding, or of a portion of the village in the valley, unless a personal inspection be made; and the place well repays a visit. The mine is most romantically situated, and the natural difficulties which stood in the way of sending the shale to market after it was brought out of the mine have been overcome in a manner that to most persons would appear very remarkable. The length of the haul is nearly five miles, and it is believed to be unbroken, and of a first quality of the mineral that is unmistakable. 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**THE SOUTH WALES ABORIGINES  
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

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## BATT AND ROD

**PRIVATE FOR SALE.**

**BY TRUSTEE CONTRACT.**

**ASHFIELD**—Henry-street, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, &c., \$350.

**ASHFIELD**—COTTAGE, Albert Parade, 7 rooms, &c., \$750.

**ASHFIELD, UNDERWOOD ESTATE**—Splendid Family RESIDENCE, containing 10 acres of land, 10 bedrooms and good out-offices, &c.; Land 100 x 304. Title, Torrens.

**ASHFIELD**—Croydon Road, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, kitchen, &c. land, 50 x 100; very may terms in society. \$450.

**ASHFIELD**—ALLOTMENT, Myra street, 47 x 280, \$1 15s per foot. Title, Torrens' Aest.

**BEGA**—HOMESTEAD, with 500 acres of good Land, well stocked, &c., \$1700.

**BURWOOD**—COTTAGE, 7 rooms, &c., 10 acres of Land, \$1650.

**BURWOOD**—Large COTTAGE, 8 acres of land, near Station \$1310.

**BOTANY**—Botany Park, 8 ALLOTMENTS facing Botany street and the main Road. Each 50 x 200. Very cheap.

**BALMAIN**—3 new HOUSES, Belmore-street, each 3 good rooms, wash-house, verandah, &c.; well let. Splendid

INVESTMENT.  
CAMPERDOWN.—3 HOUSES, now, \$750.  
CHIFFENDALE, Cleveland-street.—HOUSE, 5 rooms, sit., &c.  
18 years' lease to rent. \$350.  
CHIFFENDALE.—3 HOUSES, each 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., rent  
\$1 2s per week; price, \$250. Good investment.  
CHIFFENDALE.—5 COTTAGES (W.B.), each 4 rooms, kitchen  
&c.; rent per week, \$1 4s; firehood; good order. \$250.  
COOGE, Long Bay Road.—GOOD HOUSE, containing 3  
rooms, &c., with a acres of land. Only \$1500.  
ENMORE.—HOUSE 4 rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, veranda, &c.

**GREENLEAF**, near Station—140-acre FARM, of good land, with W. B. Cottage, 4 rooms, &c.; £1000.

**WREGE—COTTAGE**, 3 rooms, &c.; leasehold, 40 years to run, £135, on easy weekly instalments, or will sell these Cottages for £430; £150 cash; now let at 10s 6d per week.

**MILTON**—Pretty 24-acre COTTAGE, containing every modern convenience, only £450.

**MOORE**, Park, Dowling-street.—HOUSE, 6 rooms, Kitchen, bath, &c.; well-built, brick on stone; £700; very easy terms for sale.

**MARRICKVILLE**—Hay and Corn STORE, with Wood and Coal Yards, large shed, galvanised iron roof, 35 x 55.

**MARRICKVILLE**, Albers-street.—COTTAGE, 4 rooms, &c.; Land 50 x 115; £275.

**MANLY**—150 BELCHER STYLLA, 14 rooms and good out-buildings—Land 120 x 131, facing the Stylls.

**NORTH SHORE**—Large COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 8 acres of land, orchard, garden, &c.

**NORTH SHORE**—ALLOTMENTS, near water, 30 x 105; 10s per foot.

**2ND SHORE, Blue Point Road—ALLOTMENT, 40 x 100 ft.**  
good back entrance; good position.

**NORWOOD HILL—House, 5 large rooms, hall, kitchen, am  
bedroom; garden, &c.; title, Torrens', \$535.**  
Land 100 ft. x 100 ft.

**PENRITH—HOMESTEAD, House, 7 rooms, &c., 205 acre  
estate.**

**FYRMONT—5 new HOUSES, each 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.,  
all at 15/- per week; leasehold, 40½ years to run. \$2000  
\$1800 can remain in building society.**

**FYRMONT—14 Houses, leasehold, splendid investment \$4500**

**PADDINGTON, Caswell-street—Terrace, of 4 new HOUSES,  
each 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, washhouse, copper, &c. \$1750  
Land 100 ft. x 100 ft.**

**PADDINGTON—New HOUSE, 6 rooms, balcony and terrace,  
gas throughout, good frontage, by good depth; \$8000**

**PADDINGTON, Glenmore Road—Two new HOUSES, each  
6 rooms, at 15/- per week. Torrens' Act Title. Land 37½ x 150**

**PARAMATTA, Macarthur-street—Five Block of LAND 100  
x 100. Freehold. Only \$350. Near river.**

**PETERSHAM, North Adelaide Estate—ALLOTMENT, 66  
x 120. 24 1/2 per cent. Easy terms.**

**PETERSHAM, Windsor and Conduff Roads—ALLOTMENT  
250 x 120.**

**PETERSHAM—ALLOTMENT, Queen and Railway-streets, 74  
x 114; very cheap.**

**REDFERN, Morchard-street—COTTAGE, W. B., 4 rooms, shed  
&c.; land, 25 x 60; leasehold, 75 years; garden, rent only  
\$1000.**

every 5 miles, just off Ochsford Park—Four; splendid houses,  
each 3 rooms, bath, each lot at 1/2 acre price. \$1500; 1/2 acre;  
Really good investment.

**SUNNY HILLS.—6 HOUSES, of DEVONSHIRE-STREET, 4**  
rooms, bath; 1st lot at 1/2 acre price. \$1400. Good investment.

**SUMNER HILL, Ashford.—3 good ALLOTMENTS, from \$250**  
to \$350.

**ST. PETERS, Halesden-street.—COTTAGE, all stone, 6 rooms**  
bath; 1/2 acre; 1st lot, 4 x 100. \$275.

In addition to the above, we have a printed list of Houses, Cot-  
tages, and Land for SALE, in nearly every suburb, which can be  
seen at the Real Estate, or sent free on application.

For full particulars and views to view, apply to  
**BATT AND BODDY, 10, St. James's-street, S.W.,**  
**BALMAIN.—FOR SALE, BLOCK OF LAND, 200 feet**  
frontage to North Bay by 31 feet deep; very cheap if bought  
within one week from date. See plan at office.  
**BATT AND BODDY, 10, St. James's-street, S.W.**

**SUGAR BEAR, WAVELEY.**

Fine charmingly situated and spacious Gentleman's RESI-  
DENCE, in the PRIVATE PARK, of 100 acres, in the London  
in Waverley. Sheltered from the westerly winds, it commands  
views of the ocean and up and down the coastline, which only re-  
quires a few minutes' ride to reach. The house, and the out-  
building is massively built of best stone in 18-inch chiseled  
pinnacles; the interior is of the latest design, and all plan-  
timbered, and the architecture all of best quality. The accommodation  
consists of entrance hall, drawing-room, 16 feet x 16 feet  
6 inches; billiard room, 16 feet x 16 feet 6 inches; 6  
bedrooms; breakfast room, 15 feet 6 inches x 13 feet  
6 inches; smoking room; 2 bathrooms; 2 closets; a  
bedroom side verandah; conservatory, litcham, 23 feet x 23  
feet, fitted with 3 cooking ranges, meat store, pantry, wine  
cellar, and a large garden, with a fine view of the ocean.

[illegible]

**TERRACE, GLEBE POINT.**—4 Brick Houses, each 6 rooms, bathroom, gas, and water; rental, \$250 per annum; price, \$8000; terms, \$1000 down, balance in 12 months.

**LYNDHURST.**—2 Brick Houses, each 6 rooms, and one W. B. Cottage of 4 rooms; price, \$1000.

**EMMORE.**—Brick House, 4 rooms and kitchen, gas and water; lot 100 ft. by 100 ft.; ground, 10 to 35; price, \$450; terms, cash.

**EMMORE.**—3 Brick Houses, each 4 rooms and kitchen, gas and water; Torrens' Act; \$1000 or \$250 each.

**FORBES, MILLER, and CO.,**  
Exchange-street, 55, King-street.

**FOR SALE, 2 HOUSES** W.B., nearly new; gas and water; 30 ft. by 30 ft.; 10 to 15; price, \$450; terms, cash, and fortnightly payments. Apply Mr. WATKIN, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

**DALMAIN.**—FOR SALE, 2 5-room brick Balcony

**F**OR HOUSES near Derting Road; price \$600; half cash; rental \$10 per month.

**F**OR SALE, 7 or 8 highly finished HOUSES, 6 rooms, washhouse, bath, gas, hall, and every convenience. Apply No. 1, Pemberton-Overton, Wall-street, Redburn.

**F**OR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND, containing BLOCKS IN THE East Division Ranges, good land, some from 100 acres; price \$200 to \$400 per acre, sale late. Terms: time, only 10% down, balance by instalments. MILLS and FILLIS, of T. F. JACKSON, 101, Pitt-street.

**F**OR SALE, PLANTION HOUSE, in Cowper-street, near Marryville, contains 6 rooms and wash-house, large yard, and all the comforts of water. Apply Frank Allan, Ramore Road, Newtown.

**F**OR SALE, a valuable BLOCK OF LAND, corner of Hill-street and Harris street, Fremont, near Sugar Works, and the new wharf, 200 ft. frontage on the river, suitable for Church-school, leasehold. Apply William King, Bowman-street.

**S**OUTH KINGSTON.—FOR SALE, superior 6-roomed HOUSE, kitchen &c., in excellent condition; gas, and water laid on; 100 ft. frontage; ask; cash, \$150, balance the week.

**R**OBERT W. CONWAY, 101, Pitt-street.

**G**LBRE, COWPER-STREET.—FOR SALE, near HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, balcony and veranda; large garden, 175 ft. frontage at 10c week. ROBERT W. CONWAY, 101, PITT-STREET.

**B**ANDWICK.—Aloofest Land commanding lovely view of the sea, and the town of Swansea, several places of land. BURWOOD 3 cotts ALMOST NEW. J. G. H. SWAIN, 95, George-street, House and Land Agent.

**P**EAKMATTY ROAD, opposite Bayliss's, three miles north of Swansea, 1000 ft. above sea level, close to beach, to build, if required.







**WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN, and LAVEN**  
 252, Sydney, (in conjunction with Ryan and Hammond)

THE BOLYGAMY (GULMAN) STATION,  
in the  
LACHLAN DISTRICT  
of  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
situate about 100 miles from Wagon Wagga, and 90  
miles from Forbes, consisting of about  
34,000 ACRES  
of first-class grazing and woolgrowing country, pre-  
sented, and subdivided into three  
sheep, as well as horse and cultivation, paddocks.  
There is a good homestead, well equipped, patent wool-  
washing machine, and all the works of the station.

With the station will be sold about 7000 well-woolled sheep, bred from Corrie by Tasmanian rams, of the following sexes and ages:—

Ewes	1400 2-tooth	} now lambing
	1000 4, 6, and 8 tooth	
	300 full-mouthed	
Wethers	1300 2-tooth	
	200 4, 6, and 8 tooth	
Mixed Hoggets	2500	

7060

a few dairy cattle, horses, working plant, &c. There are 160 acres of purchased land, upon which the homestead is erected.

The agents beg to call marked attention to this property, which is considerably understocked, and for absolute sale.

For terms and other particulars, apply to  
**WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN, and LAVENDER,**  
Sydney;

or to  
Ryan and Hammond,  
Melbourne.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

**M**ESSRS. WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN,  
and LAVENDER have been instructed to offer by auction,  
early in August next, on a day to be hereafter fixed, to close  
partnership accounts, the  
TYRCONNELL STATION.

Mitchell Downs, in the Maranoa district, together with  
about  
20,000 sheep (chiefly young)  
450 cattle, and  
40 horses  
Plant, stores, &c.  
Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisement.  
Apply 12, Spring-street, Sydney.

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FRIDAY, 18th JUNE, 1880.

POSITIVE and ABSOLUTE SALE  
of  
GRAND SQUATTING PROPERTY,  
GLENARIFF STATION,  
Warrego District, of New South Wales.

**WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN, and  
LAVENDER** in conjunction with Griffiths and Weaver, of  
Sydney, and K. Goldsbrough and Co., of Melbourne, have re-  
ceived instructions from A. G. Jones, Esq., to sell by public auc-

His very extensive and elaborately improved station comprising the **GLENARLY** of the Glenariff, D. E. F. G. and H. which contain 3,000 acres of first-class wool-growing and fattening country, admitted to be at least equal in quality to any in the far-famed Riverina district.

The capabilities are estimated at fully  
100,000 SHEEP,  
and the **FENCING** and **WATER IMPROVEMENTS** already com-

55,744 FIRST-CLASS MERINO SHEEP,  
 of BAYLY, COX, and LEARMONTH BLOOD, of which 50,000  
 are lambing ewes, including 1000 stud stock.  
 A quiet dairy herd of highly bred cattle.  
 52 working horses.  
 Together with a complete station plant.  
 There is a LARGE HOMESTEAD with LARGE WOOLHEED  
 and all other necessary improvements.

THE AUCTIONEERS specially draw the attention of capitalists to this really grand squabbling property, which, taking into consideration the character and extent of the country, the lightness of the present stocking, that the sheep are of a high type, that there will be an immediate increase from 30,000 ewes, and that the property is for positive sale, should command attention. Inspection, for which every facility will be given, is invited.

For letters to inspect, apply to  
WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN, and  
LAVENDER: or, GRIFFITHS } Sydney.

and WEAVER,  
OF,  
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO., Melbourne.  
N.B.—The whole of this magnificent tract of country is now  
nearly enclosed, and will be entirely so without cost to the pur-  
chaser (guaranteed).  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.  
Unreserved Sale of the entire  
PASTURE BLOCKS

**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER** are instructed by Mr. G. L. Lethbridge to sell by auction, at Singleton, on **TUESDAY, August 24, commencing at 11 a.m.**

The whole of the celebrated Bridgman stud merino sheep, comprising about

634 ewes, 2 and 3 years old	158 rams
636 ewes, 3 years to 5 years old	93 rams, clothing wool
640 ewes, 4 years to 6 years old	49 rams, combing wool
663 ewes, superior studs	70 rams, combing, special studs

208 ewes, shearlings, superior studs	112 ram weaners
600 ewe weaners	56 ram weaners, superior comb-ing
54 ewe weaners, superior studs	
749 shearlings, mixed sexes	
1478 widders	
oil widdor weaners.	

These sheep are merinoes of the highest type and purest strains, having been bred for many years with the utmost care from the original CAMDEN STOCK and SIGNATURE Bams (5 imported in 1862).

Mr. Lethbridge has, since 1865, personally supervised the breeding and classing of the sheep, and has been a most successful exhibitor at the various Agricultural Shows in the colony, beside which, the Bridgman wool exhibits were awarded medals and honourable certificates at the International Exhibitions of Philadelphia and Paris.

The particular attention of breeders of merino sheep is invited to this genuine sale of the whole of one of the oldest established and most successful flocks in the colonies.

The sheep will be carefully classed into lots to suit purchasers,

add will be sent without reserve.  
For catalogue apply to  
**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Sydney.**  
**MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.**  
**KENILWORTH STATION,**  
with 4000 Sheep.

**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER** have received instructions from Mr. A. F. Thompson to sell by auction, at the Exchange

Rooms, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, 1860, at 12 o'clock,  
**THE KENILWORTH STATION,**  
 situated on the Walliam Creek, about 80 miles from St. George.  
 The run comprises an area of about 100 square miles of first-class fatting saltbush plains, open mulla and box forest country, well watered by the Walliam Creek, to which it has a frontage on both sides for 10 miles.  
 The improvements comprise homestead, with necessary out-

buildings, woolshed, &c.  
With the run will be sold—  
About 2200 ewes, 6 and 8 tooth  
1800 weaners  
4000, more or less.  
For plans and further information, apply to  
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER,  
Corner of George and Hunter streets, Sydney.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

GOOLAGONG AND DUGGINS STATIONS,  
LAGHAN DISTRICT.  
With 8000 sheep.

**G**RIFITHS and WEAVER (in conjunction with Messrs. Clements and McCarthy, of Bathurst) are instructed by Messrs. West and Allen to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1880, at 12 o'clock,

**GOOLALONG AND DUGGINS,**  
which embrace an area of about 55,000 acres of first-class grazing and farming country, consisting principally of box ridges—situated about 30 miles from Forbes, and 35 miles from Cowra, on the Lachlan River, to which they have about 8 miles frontage, also watered by the Kangaroooby and Goonigandoorriang Creeks, and two never-failing springs, one tank, and one dam.  
About 25,000 acres are enclosed and subdivided into three sheep

With the property will be sold—

Sheep, about 4000 young ewes, to lamb May, June
2300 widders
1000 weaners, mixed sexes,
80 rams
650 mixed sheep
2000 (more or less)

Cattle, about 40 head  
Horses, about 15 head.  
Also,  
2450 acres C. F. land.  
Terms : Halfcash, balance at 12 months.  
For plans and particulars apply to  
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Sydney.  
CLEMMENTS and McCARTHY, Bathurst.

**HAVILAN STUD SHEEP.**  
**WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1880.**  
**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER** have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. N. P. Bayly to sell by auction (in conjunction with Messrs. Crossing and Cox), at Mudgee, on above date,  
The following choice sheep, being the usual annual drafts from the celebrated

**HAVILAH STUD FLOCKS, vis. :-**  
 About 40 stud rams, 2-tooth  
 " 20 stud rams, mixed ages.  
 These 60 sheep are the late Mr. N. P. Bayly's own selections of  
 previous years, which he retained for service in the Havilah  
 Flocks.  
 -----  
 About 1600 stud ram weaners, the whole (except the usual  
 50 retained for station use) of the 1879 drop.  
 These 1600 are a fine, splendidly grown, in good condition,  
 and have been well and carefully reared.

selected in person by the late Mr. M. P. Barry.

About 500 stud ewes, 2½ year old  
80 stud ewes, of ages      To lamb in August, 1886.

In order to prevent disappointment to the numerous applicants  
for the Havilah rams, the Executors have determined to submit  
the whole of them to auction.

The sheep will be cleaned and divided into suitable lots.  
Catalogues, with full description of the Havilah Flocks, which

have long occupied the premier position amongst the merino sheep in Australia, are now in course of preparation, and can be had on application to

**GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Sydney**  
**CROSSING and FOX, Adelaide.**



**BUILDING MATERIALS.**

[illegible]







## PROPERTIES TO LET AND FOR SALE.

[illegible]